BEFORE THE Ţ SHORELINES HEARINGS BOARD STATE OF WASHINGTON 2 3 WARREN E. POSTEN, 4 SHB NO. 86-46 Appellant, 5 ν. ORDER GRANTING 6 KITSAP COUNTY and SUMMARY JUDGMENT WILLIAM STUMP. 7 Respondents. 8 9

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I. PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

On September 22, 1986, Kitsap County issued to William Stump a substantial development permit to undertake the following:

Development of a three-unit apartment with garages located at 104 Grandview Boulevard, within Lot 4, Block 1, original town of Keyport, Kitsap County, Washington. Development is proposed to be within Liberty Bay and/or its associated wetlands.

The permit was made subject to conditions imposed by the County's Hearing Examiner in a decision rendered on May 29, 1985.

Concurrent with granting the substantial development permit, the County passed a resolution approving a "preliminary" planned unit development for Stumps' three-unit apartment building and approved an amendment to the general county zoning ordinance, rezoning Stump's property Business General to "R-18," subject to final planned unit development approval.

On October 24, 1986, Warren E. Posten filed with the state Shorelines Hearings Board a request for review of the county's approval of Stump's substantial development permit, setting forth grounds for objection in 23 separate paragraphs.

On October 29, 1986, the Board entered an order joining William Stump as a party respondent in addition to Kitsap County. On November 5, 1986, the appeal was certified pursuant to RCW 90.58.180(1) by the Attorney General and the Department of Ecology.

A prehearing conference was held on December 2, 1986, at which time the County filed a motion to dismiss the appeal "because of its frivolous nature." At the conference appellant Posten filed a Statement of Issues raising a number of matters in addition to those raised in his initial request for review.

The conference involved extensive discussion of the dispute but no amicable resolution was reached. The Board, thereupon, determined to schedule a motion hearing in the matter, providing an opportunity for the filing of supplementary preliminary motions, and a period of time for response thereto.

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On December 24, 1986, the County filed a Motion for Summary Judgment, together with an affidavit of its Shoreline Administrator and exhibits from the official file. The County also on that date filed a Motion to Dismiss Unrelated Issues by which it sought to eliminate from the shorelines case issues concerned with "zoning questions, planned unit developments, economic impact and other miscellaneous matters not within the Board's jurisdiction."

On January 12, 1987, appellant Posten responded, filing his own 37-page affidavit, 30 separate documentary exhibits, and two additional affidavits.

Argument on the motions was heard on Friday, January 23, 1987, by Board members, Wick Dufford (presiding), Lawrence J. Faulk, Chairman, Judith Bendor and Nancy Burnett.

Warren Posten represented himself. Scott Missal, Deputy
Prosecuting Attorney, represented Kitsap County. Dr. Stump did not
participate.

II. ISSUES RAISED

The following is a verbatim reproduction of the issues stated in appellant's request for review. Apparently by inadvertance, no Paragraph IX was included.

I

The Kitsap County Department of Community Development Staff Reports, Responsible Officials, The Hearing Examiner Report, and Kitsap County Commissioners decision to approve SDP #456, failed to adequately

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implement the provisions of the Shorelines Management Act RCW 90.58, the Shoreline Management Master Program. WDOE 83.9 and SEPA-RCW 43.21C and WAC 197-11. 90.58.020, RCW 43.21C.020(1),(2).

Due to relevant documents not entered into the record, the Hearing Examiner report and decision was unjustly and unlawfully determined for the underlying rezone and planned unit development of SDP #456. REF: WAC 197-11-655, Hearing Examiner Report #860419659.

III

Permit #456 for Shoreline Management substantial development only references Master Program pages 7-21 thru 7-25. Master Program page 2-6 (Use, non-water related), page 3-1 (Economic Development and Recreations), page 4-4 (Urban Environment), page 7-1 and other applicable documents apparently were not considered.

IV

SDP #456, DCD Staff, Memo dated 9-4-86 Findings of Facts, Fact #4, only reference Master Program Sec. VIII, objection same as issue #III.

Although Keyport's urban designated waterfront is not a shoreline of state wide significance above extreme low tide, it is of state wide interest as a commercial and recreational marine access area. Therefore, the Keyport Urban shoreline is an area where all of the people can derive benefit. In addition it is the duty of Kitsap County to recognize and utilize its resources that favor public and long range goals similar to those stated in the Master Program page 6-1. REF: 90.58.020, RCW 43.21C.010 and 020.

VI

SEPA pursuant to WAC 197-10 was repealed on 1-26-1984 and WAC 197-11 became effective 4-4-1984. 197-11 and Permit Memo DCD Staff dated 9-4-1986.

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I	VII
2 3	DCD Staff Memo dated 9-4-86 condition 1, SDP #456 page 2A condition 1 and Exhibit A are unlawful if decision of issue II is determined unlawful.
4	VIII
5	Approval of SDP #456 is not consistent with public interest. REF: RCW 90.58.020.
6	X
7	SDP #456 as approved is an unreasonable and
8	inappropriate use of this shoreline. REF: 90.58.020 and Master Program.
9	xı
10	SDP #456 is not preferred or water related use on this
11 shoreline. REF: Master Program, Part 2	shoreline. REF: Master Program, Part 2 (Use, non-water related), RCW 90.58.020.
12	XII
13	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
14	SDP #456 does not provide for public access. REF: Master Program, Part 2 and 4, RCW 90.58.100(2)(C), WDOE 83-9 page 32 & 35, RCW 90.58.
15	XIII
16	Condition 9 of the Hearing Examiner Report #860410659
17	requiring a final landscape was not accomplished by applicant or reviewed by the Department of Community
18	Development. In addition the requirement of a "five foot planting strip incorporating existing vegetation"
19	is deceptive and equivocal statement as approved. REF: SDP #456.
20	XIA
21	As EIS should be required to evaluate significant
22 impacts to the elements per WAC 197	impacts to the elements per WAC 197-11-444(2)(b)(i) and
	(2)(D)(V). REF: MASLET PLOGLAM, RCW 90.30, RCW 43.21.
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2	Kitsap County justified an inappropriate change of zoning by the use of the term "actual use" which can
3	contradict and destroy implementation of a planned use of existing designations and zoning. REF: RCW
4	90.58.020 and Hearings Examiner conclusion No. 6.
5	XVI
6	SDP #456 permit reflects no consideration of the Hearing Examiner Report No. 860410659 page 14
7	conclusion No. 8 relative to significant impacts to the Built Environment elements and concerns of Issue XIV.
8	
9	XVII
10	The Kitsap County Commissioners and Hearings Examiners decision appears prejudiced by the applicant and Shorelines administrator thereby, causing an unjust and
11	unlawful approval of SDP #456. REF: RCW 90.58.130, WAC 173-14-090.
12	XVIII
13	
14 15	Approval of SDP #456 did not give reasonable and appropriate weight to testimony of the interested public and unjustly degraded the reason for testimony. REF: RCW 90.58.130, WAC 173-14-090.
16	XIX
17	Approval of SDP #456 shows the interests of local government and the applicant to be paramount over the interest of all the people for use of a Shoreline of
18	state interest. REF: RCW 90.58.020.
19	XX
20	Approval of SDP #456 imposes a constraint of trade that
21	will damage my business resulting from unjust implementation of SMA and abused integrity of the
22	permit process by the lead agency and applicant. REF: RCW 90.58.230, Master Program page 3-1.
23	XXI
24	The site plan and utility of the upland parking
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approved in SDP #456 is inadequate, unreasonable and inappropriate. REF: Site Plan, Traffic Engineers Handbook, SDP #456 condition 1, Hearing Examiner condition 9, ORD. 93-1983 Sec. 17b(4), 3c(50) and 3c(25).

IIXX

Approval of SDP #456 will damage present and future adjacent property uses caused by the inherent differences between business and residential zoning in the urban environment shoreline. REF: ORD. 93-1983 Sec. 2b, 7a(2)(d), 7b(2)(e), 7e(2), 7e(3), 9d(3), condition 12 and conclusion 7, Master Program page 4-4 (Urban Environment), page 3-1 (Economic Development) (Recreation), page 2-6 (Use, non-water related) page 2-3 (Shorelines)(Shorelines of the County).

IIIXX

Failure to adequately implement the significant provision of RCW 90.58, WAC 197-11 and the Master Program, relative to Keyport's urban designated shoreline zoning and use, is an apparent violation of public trust. REF: 173-14-020 WAC.

XXIV

Unjust damages to the appellant's private property due to loss of time and money, planned for business improvements and development expended to pursue violations of the provisions of RCW 90.58, our public trust should not have allowed this to occur. REF: RCW 90.58.230.

The following is a verbatim reproduction of the Statement of Issues filed by appellant at the prehearing conference. The letter "S" (supplementary) has been added preceding the roman numerals assigned by appellant to differentiate these issues from those raised in the request for review. Because it is not clear whether appellant

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intended these issues to replace the original listing or to add to it, 2 we have treated the Statement of Issues as supplementary. 3 S. I. 4 Was the three Permit processes and sequence used by Kitsap County leading up to the approval of SDP456 and 5 the underlying rezone and PUD permits appropriate, fair, trustworthy and lawful? 6 S. II 7 Was the approval of SDP456 and underlying Rezone 8 and PUD reasonable and appropriate as they relate to the SMA, SEPA, Master Program and Zoning Ordinance? 9 S. III 10 Was Washington State Constitution Article II 11 Section 30 (Corrupt Solicitation) used to bias decision makers and gain approval of SDP456 and underlying 12 Rezone and PUD? 13 S. IV. 14 Was excessive privilege used by Kitsap County process to approve SDP4356 and cause delay to the 15 development of SDP422 as approved by SHB 84-53? 16 s. v. 17 Were my Supreme and State Constitutional rights to liberty, prosperity and happiness violated by the 18 actions of the Respondents and the resulting impacts created by approval of SDP456 and underlying Rezone and 19 PUD? 20 S. VI. 21 Was misrepresentation used by the Respondents leading up to and including the Approval of SDP456 and 22 underlying Rezone and PUD? 23 S. VII. 24 Is harrassment to me a result of misrepresentation 25 ORDER GRANTING 26 SUMMARY JUDGMENT (8)

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of facts by the Respondents, leading up to and 1 including this Appeal of SDP456 and underlying Rezone and PUD? 2 S. VIII. 3 Was Approval of SDP456 and underlying Rezone and 4 PUD a Tortious Act resulting in injury to the Appellant? 5 S. IX. 6 Did the actions of the Respondents create a continuing untimely delay, and by said delay, destroy 7 my plan to complete the construction of SDP422 prior to a personal event resulting in financial and material 8 loss injurious to my present and future financial security? 9 s. x. 10 Does Approval of SDP456 and underlying Rezone to 11 Residential severely impact the commercial Shoreline Land Use fundamental to the economical feasibility of 12 continuing the development of my Marina approved by SHB 84-53? 13 S. XI. 14 Did the attitudes and actions of the Respondents 15 from 1978 to present, leading to Approval of SDP456, injure the purpose of the SMA (RCW 90.58), the interest 16 of the State, and my rights relative to land and shoreline use surrounding SDP456? 17 18 III. MATERIALS CONSIDERED 19 20 In addition to the oral arguments of the parties, the Board 21 considered the following materials, filed in this matter: 22 23 Request for Review, filed October 24, 1986, with attachments: 24 25 ORDER GRANTING SUMMARY JUDGMENT 26

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1.	a) Application or Shoreline Management Substantial
2	Development Permit #456;
3	b) Permit for Shoreline Management Substantial Development,
4	Application #456;
5	c) Kitsap County Resolution No. 306-1986, with conclusions
6	and recommendations of Hearing Examiner attached.
7	2. County's Motion and Affidavit to Dismiss appeal, filed December 2
8	1986.
9	3. Appellant's Statement of Issues, filed December 2, 1986;
10	4. County's Motion to Dismiss Unrelated Issues, filed December 24,
11	1986;
12	5. County's Motion for Summary Judgment, filed December 24, 1986,
13	with attachments:
14	a) Affidavit of Renee Beam, Shoreline Administrator.
15	6. Memorandum of Authorities in Support of Motion for Summary
16	Judgment, filed December 24, 1986, with exhibits:
17	a) Application for Shoreline Management Substantial Development
18	Permit #456 (Ex. 1), including Environmental checklist;
19	b) Minutes, Kitsap County Board of Commissioners, September 8,
20	1986 (Ex. 2);
21	c) Staff Memo to Commissioners, September 4, 1986 (Ex. 3);
22	d) Minutes, Kitsap County Board of Commissioners, September 22,
23	1986 (Ex. 4);
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456 (Ex. 5), with conclusions and recommendations of Hearing
 2
              Examiner attached;
 3
              Plans for proposed development (5 sheets) (Ex. 6).
 4
         Affidavit of Warren E. Posten, filed January 12, 1987, with
 5
     exhibits attached, identified by appellant as follows:
 6
 7
                        KITSAP ORDINANCE 100
          (A1)
                        EXAMINER REPORT NO. 851127610
          (A2)
          (A3)
                        EXAMINER REPORT NO. 860410659
 8
                        PG 1-1 A SHORT COURSE ON LOCAL PLANNING
          (A4-1)
                        PG 1-6 AND 1-7 A SHORT COURSE ON LOCAL PLANNING
 9
          (A4-2)
                        PG 2-13 A SHORT COURSE ON LOCAL PLANNING
          (A4-3)
          (A5)
                        ORD. 93-1983 SEC. 10a TABLE
10
          (A6)
                        AGENDA SUMMARY STATEMENT
                        ZONING MAPS - KEYPORT
          (A7)
11
                        TABLE - TRAFFIC ENGR. HANDBOOK
          (A8)
                        KITSAP ORD. 3-A-1975
12
          (A9)
                        AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION
          (A10)
13
          (All)
                        PUBLIC NOTICES
          (A12)
                        LAND USE MAP
                        AFFIDAVIT OF LAURA WISE
14
          (A13)
          (A14)
                        AFFIDAVIT OF VIRGIL SAUERS
                        SHORELINE DESIGNATION MAP
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          (A15)
                        NEWS ARTICLE FEB. 6, 1985
          (A16)
                        NEWS ARTICLE FEB. 13, 1985
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          (A17)
                        NEWS ARTICLE SEPT. 23, 1986
          (A18)
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                        DOE LETTER NOV. 7, 1985
          (A19)
                        DOE LETTER NOV. 20, 1985
          (A20)
          (A21)
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                        REZONE/PUD DENIED FEB. 19, 1986
                        KITSAP DCD LETTER FEB. 24, 1986
          (A22)
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                        NOTICE CANCEL JUNE 18, 1986
          (A23)
                        AGENDA SUMMARY AUG. 6, 1986
          (A24)
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                        NOTICE AUG. 12, 1986
          (A25)
                        AFFIDAVIT OF NOTICE AUG. 12, 1986
          (A26)
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          (A27)
                        KITSAP DCD LETTER AUG. 14, 1986
                        NOTICE CANCEL
          (A28)
22
                        PLANNER III JOB DESCRIPTION
          (A29)
                        SHORELINE ADMINISTRATOR JOB DESCRIPTION
          (A30)
23
          (A31)
                        DIRECTOR JOB DESCRIPTION
                        MEMO, SEPA COORDINATOR NOV. 26, 1985
          (A32)
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Permit for Shoreline Management Substantial Development, App.

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8. Kitsap County Shoreline Management Master Program

In addition to the above, we took judicial notice of our prior decision in Stump v. Kitsap County and Posten, SHB 84-53 (1985) 1

IV. MOTION TO DISMISS'UNRELATED ISSUES

Pursuant to RCW 90.58.180, requests for review can be lodged with this Board by "any person aggrieved by the granting, denying or rescinding of a permit on shorelines of the state pursuant to RCW 90.58.140."

Under RCW 90.58.140 three types of permits may be issued: a) substantial development permits, b) variances, and c) conditional use permits. We deal here with a substantial development permit.

Kitsap County's shoreline master program was initally approved by the Department of Ecology and incorporated into the Washington Administrative Code on April 30, 1976. WAC 173-19-260. In this circumstance, the statutory criteria for the issuance of a substantial development permit is set forth in RCW 90.58.140(2), as follows:

... A permit shall be granted: ... (b) after adoption or approval, as appropriate, by the department of an applicable master program, only when the development proposed is consistent with the applicable master program and the provisions of chapter 90.58 RCW [SMA].

^{1.} In that case Dr. Stump challenged a substantial development permit issued to his neighbor Posten for expansion of the latter's dock and marina. After a full evidentiary hearing before this Board, the permit was sustained.

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The permit system of the SMA is "inextricably interrelated with 1 and supplemented by the requirements of SEPA." Sisley v. San Juan 2 County, 89 Wn 2d 7B, 83, 569 P.2d 712 (1977). But, except for this 3 clearly established statutory overlay, the Board's jurisdiction is 4 limited to determining whether the permit in question meets the 5 above-quoted requirements for consistency with the applicable master 6 program and the SMA itself. 7 The County asserts, by motion, that numerous issues raised by the 8 appellant are beyond this Board's jurisdiction. We agree. 9 Appellant's issues can be divided into seven generic categories: 10 Local government record considered 1) 11 Local land use ordinaces other than the shorelines master 2) 12 program 13 3) Economic impacts 14 4) Fairness 15 Constitutional questions 16 State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) 6) 17

Consistency with the SMA and applicable master program We conclude that most issues raised in the first five categories in this case are not within the Board's reviewing authority.

The evidence the local government looked at or how it weighed that evidence is, for the most part, irrelevant to the review conducted by this Board. This is so, because the Board's proceedings

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are not confined to the record made before the permitting entity. The Board hears cases de novo and directly applies the statutory standards to the evidence presented at its own hearing. San Juan County v. Department of Natural Resources, 28 Wn App 796, 626 P.2d 995 (1981).

Accordingly, the following issues are dismissed insofar as they deal with the record the local government considered: II, III, IV, VII, XVII, XVIII, S.I., S.VI.

Appellant asserts that the zoning and planned unit development decisions regarding this project were improper. The Board's authority does not extend to determining compliance with zoning codes or other land use requirements, unless the requirements have been made part of the applicable master program approved by the Department of Ecology, thus attaining the status of use regulations under the statute. See RCW 90.58.100; Severns v. DOE, SHB 80-2 (1980). There has been no showing of such incorporation here and our examination of the Kitsap County Shoreline Management Master Program has revealed none.

Accordingly, the following issues are dismissed insofar as they assert non-compliance with zoning or land use requirements other than those in the shorelines master program; II, VII, XIII, XV, XXI, XXII, S.I., S.II, S.II, S.V, S.VI, S.VII, S.VIII, S.X.

In a variety of ways, appellant claims that the prosecution of the proposed project will be harmful to his economic interests. We do no construe the policy of the SMA so broadly as to encompass our

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review of the assertions made in this category. The economic viability of a proposed development may be relevant on shorelines of statewide significance if the lack of such viability is likely to produce adverse physical effects on the shorelines. See Friends of the Columbia Gorge v. Skamania County, SHB 84-57 and 84-60 (1986). But, the bare question of whether a development, to be constructed on ordinary shorelines and otherwise permissable under the master program, will help or hurt a neighbor's business is not, we believe, within RCW 90.58.020.

Moreover, this Board is not empowered to reach questions of damages. Damages to public or private property caused by violations of the SMA or of shorelines permits are subject to separate proceedings under RCW 90.58.230. If some special duty of care of the County to appellant were breached by a wrongful permit issuance, a tort action in Superior Court might lie. See J & B Development Co. v. King County, 100 Wn 2d 299, 669 P.2d 468 (1983).

Accordingly, the following issues are dismissed insofar as they concern the impact of the development on appellant's economic interests: XX, XXIV, S.VIII, S.IX, S.X.

Appellant intimates that the decision to grant the permit was arrived at unfairly. To the extent that these assertions attempt to raise an appearance of fairness doctrine question, our review of the record leads us to conclude that RCW 42.36.080 precludes their use to invalidate the permit decision in question.

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Accordingly, the following issues are dismissed insofar as they concern the appearance of fairness doctrine: XVII, S.I, S.IV.

Several assertions that the decision at issue is constitutionally defective are made. As a creature of statute exercising only quasi-judicial authority, this Board lacks the power to determine constitutional questions. See Yakima County Clean Air Authority v. Glascan Builders, Inc., 85 Wn 2d 255, 534 P.2d 33 (1975).

Accordingly, the following issues are dismissed: S.III, S.V.

V. FACTS

We find the following facts to be material and undisputed:

- 1. On February 20, 1986, William Stump applied to Kitsap County for a substantial development permit, proposing to remodel an existing residence on shorelines into three apartments. (Application No. 456).
- The proposed development is on a lot at 104 Grandview Boulevard in Keyport Washington. The property is bounded on the north by Liberty Bay and on the south by the boulevard. It measures approximately 51 feet (east - west) 170 feet (north - south).

The surrounding area is used for residences and for commercial enterprises and for public facilities. The shoreline environment designation for the area is "urban." The area is not within shorelines of statewide significance.

 The property next door to the west is owned by appellant Posten. He maintains his family's residence there. He also maintains

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- on his lot a marina and boat repair business, including a shop. Posten has been given approval for facilities on his property to include a 352 foot pier and moorage structure, accommodating 24 moorage slips; a boat fueling float; a 28 foot by 20 foot utility building; and a parking lot providing 17 parking spaces. See Stump v. Kitsap County and Posten, SHB 84-53 (1985).
- In connection with the remodeling project, Dr. Stump requested a rezone and planned unit development approval from the County in order to allow multiple family use of the property under land use ordinances other than the shoreline master program. An environmental checklist for the project was prepared on October 9, 1985.
- 5. A determination of non-significance (DNS) was issued by Kitsap County on the Stump proposal on October 24, 1985. This was appealed by Posten through a County administrative process. On May 29, 1986, the Kitsap County Hearing examiner concluded that the appeal should be denied.
- 6. The initial Stump proposal was for a five-unit apartment building. After a hearing on this initial plan on November 27, 1985, the County's Hearing Examiner recommended that the application be denied without prejudice to the applicant's ability to submit a revised application. At the same time, Stump was advised that a substantial development permit would be necessary.

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- 7. Subsequently the proposal was scaled down to the present three-apartment configuration and revised zoning and planned unit development requests were filed on February 20, 1986. A hearing on the revised zoning and planned unit development requests was held on April 10, 1986. On May 29, 1986, the Hearing Examiner recommended approval, subject to 12 enumerated conditions.
- 8. On September 8, 1986, the Kitsap County Board of Commissioners conducted a public hearing on Substantial Development Permit No. 456. In conjunction with this hearing, the commissioners also heard the appeals of Warren Posten and others of the Hearing Examiner's recommendations on the rezone and planned unit development matters.
- 9. The commissioners, on September 22, 1986, approved
 Substantial Development Permit No. 456, and also approved the rezone
 and planned unit development requests. The 12 conditions recommended
 by the Hearing Examiner in his zoning decision were incorporated by
 the commissioners into the substantial development permit as well.
- 10. The residential structure to be remodeled is now a four-bedroom home with a daylight basement. The project principally involves internal modifications to separate the planned apartments. The total number of bedrooms will not increase. The only significant external modification of the house is a 19x12 foot addition at the rear, away from the water, filling in what is now a notch in the structural outline.

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- a) A final detailed drainage construction plan.
- b) A silt and erosion control plan. The facilities as proposed on this plan shall be in operation prior to land clearing and/or construction and satisfactorily maintained until construction and landscaping are completed and the potential for on-site erosion has diminished.
- 7. Signs: All signs shall be in keeping with the character of the neighborhood. Sign design and location shall be reviewed and approved by the Department of Community Development as part of final planned unit development approval.
- 8. Lighting: Artificial outdoor lighting shall be arranged so that the light is directed away from adjoining properties so that no more than one (1') foot candle of illumination leaves the property boundary.
- 9. That the applicant provide a final landscape plan to be reviewed and approved by the Department of Community Development for recommendation to the Board of County Commissioners prior to final planned Unit Development approval. Upon installation of said landscaping, the Departmen of Community Development shall inspect and approve it prior to occupancy. In particular, a five foot planting strip incorporating existing vegetation shall be established along the east and west property lines adjacent to the parking area to screen the parking from the neighboring parties.
- 10. That the following covenant shall be recorded prior to final planned unit development approval.

"COVENANT FOR SIDEWALK IMPROVEMENTS"

This property is subject to the costs of sidewalk improvements along Grandview Blvd. In the event that the Kitsap County Engineer determines that sidewalk improvements are necessary, the owner of the property shall bear it's share of the cost of such improvements. This covenant shall run with the land and the costs of improvements above described shall be a charge on the same."

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- 11. That a Shoreline Development Permit be acquired pursuant to the Kitsap County Shoreline Management Master Program.
- 12. That the provisions of Section 7.e(3)(a) regarding buffers on commercial uses abutting "R" zones should and are hereby waived as it relates to the property abutting the subject property on the west and abutting the subject property on the east. Further condition of approval herein is that the applicant, his heirs, successors and assigns are hereby prohibited from requiring future developments on those properties the maintenance of such buffer zones.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

- 1. Appellant seems to allege that the decision at issue is the result of impermissible actual bias. (Issues XVII, S.III, S.IV, S.VII, S.XI.) In response to the County's Motion for Summary Judgment, appellant did not provide sworn statements on personal knowledge sufficient to raise a genuine issue on these matters for trial. CR 56(e). His allegations, even if true, do not establish a preconceived adverse opinion, without just grounds or before sufficient knowledge, on the part of those whose decision it was to issue the permit. In re Borchert, 57 Wn. 2d 719, 359 P.2d 789 (1961). On the record before us, we cannot and do not invalidate the permit decision at issue on grounds of actual bias.
- 2. Appellant appears to raise a separate issue that approval of Substantial Development Permit No. 456 is a violation of the public trust doctrine. (Issues XXIII, XXIV). Although the doctrine is alive and well in this state, Caminiti v. Boyle, 107 Wn 2d 662,

 P.2d (1987), its requirements are fully met by the SMA, and,

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- therefore, no distinct violation is asserted by relying on the doctrine. Portage Bay Roanoke Park Community Council v. Shorelines Hearings Board, 92 Wn 2d 1, 593 P.2d 151 (1979).
- 3. We view the issues that remain as raising, in sum, the questions of whether an environmental impact statement should have been required under chapter 43.21C RCW (SEPA) and of whether the development proposed is consistent with the applicable master program and the provisions of chapter 90.58 RCW (SMA).
- 4. No procedural problems with the issuance of the Declaration of Nonsignificance (DNS) are alleged. The question, then, is substantively whether the DNS was proper.

A DNS is appropriate where the responsible official determines that "no probable significant adverse environmental impact" will result from a proposal. WAC 197-11-340.

The environmental checklist used in this case shows that appropriate elements of both the natural and the built environment were considered.

The affidavit of the County's Shoreline Administrator to the effect that proposed physical alterations to the house will not adversely affect the environment is essentially uncontroverted.

Appellant's point seems to be that increased human density and the need to accommodate more parked cars may cause adverse effects.

The undisputed increase in density and traffic is no more than the

ORDER GRANTING SUMMARY JUDGMENT SHB NO. 86-46 Stumps could accomplish presently if they had a large family. We cannot say that "more than a moderate effect on the quality of the environment is a reasonable probability" in this case. See Sisley v. San Juan County, 89 Wn 2d 78, 569 P.2d 712 (1977).

Moreover, we are mindful that the decision of the government agency involved, concerning whether an environmental impact statement is required, must be accorded substantial weight. RCW 43.21C.090.

We hold, therefore, that the issuance of a DNS in this case was legally correct. No impact statement was required. SEPA was not violated.

5. As to consistency with the Kitsap County Shoreline Program (KCSMP), appellant points to a number of provisions which he feels the County did not consider. We have reviewed these references and conclude that they do not require a result different from the decision the County reached.

The use activity in question is multi-family residential in an "Urban" shoreline environment. Such a use is permitted outright, subject to specified regulatory controls. KCSMP Compatibility Chart, p. 7-3. The regulatory controls listed deal with associated boating facilities, over the water construction, sewage disposal and water systems. None will be violated in the instant case. KCSMP, p. 7-24.

Further, the proposed development conforms to the master program's general policies for residential development, KCSMP p.

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7-21. These policies commence with the statement that "the planned unit development concept should be encouraged on the shoreline." The other policies relate to density and site coverage, distance from water, waste disposal, shoreline vegetation and access. None of these will be significantly altered by this proposal.

Indeed, the level of activity on Stump's property, particularly as relates to traffic and parking, is much less than that found appropriate and approved for his next door neighbor, Posten.

We are urged to review the definition of non-water related use, KCSMP p. 2-6; the goal on economic development, KCSMP p. 3-1; the definition and purpose of urban environment, KCSMP p. 4-4. None of these references, singly or taken together, support a conclusion that the development and use allowed by the challenged permit are incompatible with the overall master program purpose to foster a multiplicity of uses in urban environments. Residential use is recognized in both the program and the Act as an appropriate shoreline use, in many cases notwithstanding that it cannot, strictly speaking, be termed a water related use.

6. Consistency of the permit with the SMA itself is, likewise, not, we conclude, a problem. Appellant draws our attention to preferences which have to do with development on shorelines of statewide significance. However, since the area in question is not such a shoreline, these considerations do not apply. Appellant notes that the permit does not address public access. Although public access is among the priorities stated in RCW 98.58.020 and sought to be implemented by the master program, e.g. KCSMP, p. 3-1, not every development permitted on shorelines must provide for substantial increase in such access. The access goal must be viewed with a practical eye toward implementing improvements in those circumstances where a realistic opportunity to do so is presented by a project.

See, Department of Ecology v. Ballard Elks, 84 Wn 2d 551, 527 P.2d l121 (1974). In the instant case, the status quo as to public access is maintained, and perhaps slightly improved. In a modest residential conversion of this kind the SMA requires no more.

Ultimately consideration of consistency under the SMA comes down to whether the development under the policies of the Act is "reasonable and appropriate." Those policies as set forth in RCW 90.58.020 emphasize preservation of public navigational rights, environmental protection, public health. It is in the sense of promoting these values that developments promote the "public interest."

Viewing this minor proposed residential alteration in the context of the neighborhood involved and weighing the proposal against the policies of the SMA as a whole, we detect no conflict. We believe the development is "reasonable and appropriate" in shorelines terms.

7. Finally, we observe that many of appellant's complaints really have to do with conformity or the lack of it with the County's

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1 | zoning and planned unit development requirements. These matters are irrelevant to analysis of the shorelines issues. Purely as a shorelines case, this development can be upheld as a matter of law. No features requiring special consideration under conditional use or variance criteria were presented. The instant project fits squarely within the uses pre-selected for this area through the shorelines planning process. ORDER GRANTING SUMMARY JUDGMENT

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ORDER

The County's Motions for Dismissal of Unrelated Issues and for Summary Judgment are granted.

Kitsap County's approval of a substantial development permit to William Stump in response to Application No. 456 is affirmed.

DONE this 2d day of July, 1987.

SHORELINES HEARINGS BOARD

WICK PUFFORD, Member

LAWRENCE & FAULK, Chairman

JUDITH A. BENDOR, Member

NANCY/BURNETT,/Member